AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In the Specification

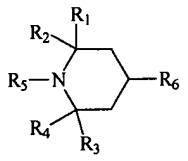
Please substitute the following amended paragraph(s) and/or section(s) (deleted matter is shown by strikethrough and added matter is shown by underlining):

Page 12, lines 3-18

The electrically insulating substrate may be paper or a film forming polymer such as polyester (e.g., polyethylene terephthalate or polyethylene naphthalate), polyimide, polysulfone, polypropylene, nylon, polyester, polycarbonate, polyvinyl resin, polyvinyl fluoride, polystyrene and the like. Specific examples of polymers for supporting substrates included, for example, polyethersulfone (STABAR™ S-100, available from ICI), polyvinyl fluoride (~~Tedlar~~ TEDLAR®, available from E.I. DuPont de Nemours & Company), polybisphenol-A polycarbonate (MAKROFOL™, available from Mobay Chemical Company) and amorphous polyethylene terephthalate (MELINAR™, available from ICI Americas, Inc.). The electrically conductive materials may be graphite, dispersed carbon black, iodine, conductive polymers such as polypyrroles and CALGON® conductive polymer 261 (commercially available from Calgon Corporation, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.), metals such as aluminum, titanium, chromium, brass, gold, copper, palladium, nickel, or stainless steel, or metal oxide such as tin oxide or indium oxide. In embodiments of particular interest, the electrically conductive material is aluminum. Generally, the photoconductor substrate has a thickness adequate to provide the required mechanical stability. For example, flexible web substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.01 to about 1 mm, while drum substrates generally have a thickness from about 0.5 mm to about 2 mm.

Page 13, line 28 – page 15, line 5

Non-limiting examples of suitable light stabilizer include, for example, hindered trialkylamines such as ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN®144 and ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN® 292 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals, Terrytown, NY), hindered alkoxydialkylamines such as ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN® 123 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzotriazoles such as ~~Tinuvan~~ TINUVIN® 328, ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN® 900 and ~~Tinuvin~~ TINUVIN® 928 (from Ciba Specialty Chemicals), benzophenones such as ~~Sanduvor~~ SANDUVOR® 3041 (from Clariant Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), nickel compounds such as ~~Arbestab~~ ARBESTAB™ (from Robinson Brothers Ltd, West Midlands, Great Britain), salicylates, cyanocinnamates, benzylidene malonates, benzoates, oxanilides such as ~~Sanduvor~~ SANDUVOR® VSU (from Clariant Corp., Charlotte, N.C.), triazines such as ~~Cyagard~~ CYAGARD™ UV-1164 (from Cytec Industries Inc., N.J.), polymeric sterically hindered amines such as ~~Luchem~~ LUCHEM™ (from Atochem North America, Buffalo, NY). In some embodiments, the light stabilizer is selected from the group consisting of hindered trialkylamines having the following formula:



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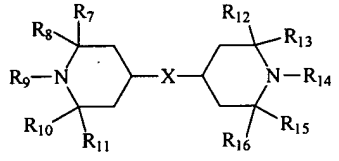

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where R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_6, R_7, R_8, R_{10}, R_{11}, R_{12}, R_{13}, R_{14}, R_{15} are, each independently, hydrogen, alkyl group, or ester, or ether group; and R_5, R_9, and R_{14} are, each independently, alkyl group; and X is a linking group selected from the group consisting of -O-CO-$(CH_2)_m$-CO-O- where m is between 2 to 20.

The binder generally is capable of dispersing or dissolving the charge transport compound (in the case of the charge transport layer or a single layer construction) and/or the charge generating compound (in the case of the charge generating layer or a single layer construction). Examples of suitable binders for both the charge generating layer and charge transport layer generally include, for example, polystyrene-co-butadiene, polystyrene-co-acrylonitrile, modified acrylic polymers, polyvinyl acetate, styrene-alkyd resins, soya-alkyl resins, polyvinylchloride, polyvinylidene chloride, polyacrylonitrile, polycarbonates, polyacrylic

acid, polyacrylates, polymethacrylates, styrene polymers, polyvinyl butyral, alkyd resins, polyamides, polyurethanes, polyesters, polysulfones, polyethers, polyketones, phenoxy resins, epoxy resins, silicone resins, polysiloxanes, poly(hydroxyether) resins, polyhydroxystyrene resins, novolak, poly(phenylglycidyl ether)-co-dicyclopentadiene, copolymers of monomers used in the above-mentioned polymers, and combinations thereof. Specific suitable binders include, for example, polyvinyl butyral, polycarbonate, and polyester. Non-limiting examples of polyvinyl butyral include BX-1 and BX-5 from Sekisui Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan. Non-limiting examples of suitable polycarbonate include polycarbonate A which is derived from bisphenol-A (e.g. ~~Iupilon~~ IUPILON® -A from Mitsubishi Engineering Plastics, or ~~Lexan~~ LEXAN® 145 from General Electric); polycarbonate Z which is derived from cyclohexylidene bisphenol (e.g. ~~Iupilon~~ IUPILON®-Z from Mitsubishi Engineering Plastics Corp, White Plain, New York); and polycarbonate C which is derived from methylbisphenol A (from Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation). Non-limiting examples of suitable polyester binders include ortho-polyethylene terephthalate (e.g. OPET® TR-4 from Kanebo Ltd., Yamaguchi, Japan).

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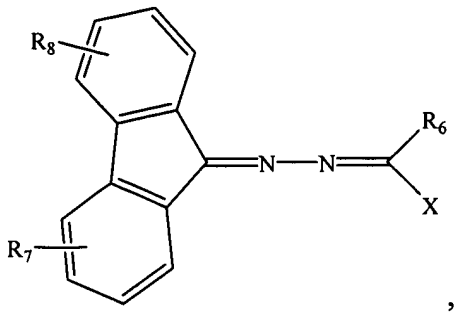
In some embodiments, the organophotoreceptor may comprise a charge transport material having the formula



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where X comprises an arylamine group such as a p-(N,N-disubstituted)arylamine group, a carbazole group, or a julolidine group; R_6 comprises a hydrogen, an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, a heterocyclic group, or an aromatic group; R_7 comprises a $-(CH_2)_nH$ group where n is an

integer between 1 and 50, and one or more of the methylene groups is optionally replaced by O, S, [[N, C,]] B, [[Si,]] P, C=O, O=S=O, a heterocyclic group, an aromatic group, an NR_a group, ~~a CR_b group,~~ a CR_cR_d group, or a SiR_eR_f where R_a, [[R_b,]] R_c, R_d, R_e, and R_f are, each independently, ~~a bond,~~ H, a hydroxyl group, a thiol group, a carboxyl group, an amino group, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an alkenyl group, a heterocyclic group, an aromatic group, or part of a ring group; and R_8 comprises a hydrogen, a halogen, a NO_2 group, a cyano group, a hydroxyl group, a thiol group, a carboxyl group, an amine group, an ester group having the formula COOR where R is an alkyl group, an alkenyl group, or an aromatic group, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, an alkenyl group, or an aromatic group.